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So They Say

• When you know a man you cannot hate him.—*Old French philosopher.*

• It is more important to the community that innocence should be protected than that guilt should be punished. — JOHN ADAMS.

• I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall, occasionally, be visited on their children, as well as the sins of fathers.—CHARLES DICKENS.

• More harm is done by untrained, half-baked educational statisticians than by all the quack doctors in the world.—DEAN PAUL P. BOYD, *University of Kentucky, in School and Society.*

• After military victory, the opening of another great struggle is foreseen: To lift living standards from one end of this planet to another.—MILO PERKINS, *executive director, Board of Economic Warfare.*

• The present awakening in our nation and the present struggle of conflicting ideas and forces here and throughout the world are aspects of one world-wide birth agony of an unprecedented and universal age of brotherhood, peace and human progress.—ALICE SIMMONS COX, *in the New York Age.*

• Absenteeism is one result of weariness. It demands study more than punishment. —*British Ministry of Labour Report.*

• God governs in the affairs of men; and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, neither can a kingdom rise without his aid.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

• The dignity of manhood and womanhood, the sanctity of human life and liberty, the self-respect of the human spirit, is the best product which civilization has brought into this world. — JOSEPH E. DAVIES, *in Mission to Moscow.*

• The core of a democratic system lies in healthy local communities alive to local problems which in their total make up state and national problems. — *Annual Report of the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare.*

• Every congressman and every newspaper man is like a doctor; he spends most of his time hearing from the people who have a pain, and if he is not on guard he is likely to forget how many people there are who do not have a pain. —WALTER LIPPMAN, *columnist.*

• Full employment is going to be the test of the survival of our democracy.—STUART CHASE, *in Survey Graphic for May.*

• Not in days of prosperity and ease, but in days of toil and danger, do we learn what it means to be neighbors.—PAUL V. MCNUTT, *Federal Security Administrator.*

• In the years to come it will be even more important for the schools to teach character than to teach facts. — VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE, *to the graduating class of Connecticut College.*

• All educators, whether they like it or not, are in the amusement business, and all movie makers and radio broadcasters . . . are educators.—ORSON WELLES, *to the Pacific Southwest Regional Conference on Adult Education.*

• Peace must be assured by keeping alive as the motivating power within all our people the love of freedom rather than hatred; a deepened compassion for all those that suffer, rather than a thirst for revenge; the determination to rebuild for progress, culture and beauty, rather than to compete for markets and balance of power.—E. G. STEGER, *director, Social Planning Council of St. Louis.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JULY 1943

VOL. LXXIX NO. 7

Day Care Up To Now

By KATHRYN CLOSE

IN Seattle last month there was a murder trial. Chief witnesses for the prosecution were a young couple, war workers, who had answered a newspaper ad when they had to find some place to leave their nine months old child while looking for a place to live. They did not know they were dealing with an unbalanced woman, whose impatience would result in their baby's death.

Fortunately this is an extreme example of the tragedy that lurks for children in the wartime disruptions to family and community life. Seattle is more careful now. No longer will the newspapers take advertisements offering child care, except from foster homes that have been licensed by the state.

This precaution, of course, does not solve the child care problem. Seattle has 100,000 women working in war industry. Less sensational than mistreatment but far more prevalent is the neglect of small children left at home alone with only the casual supervision of a neighbor; and of older children on the loose after school. Death is an individual tragedy, but the danger of delinquency is a threat to the whole community. And the Seattle situation is but a sample repeated many times the country over.

A year ago social workers and educators were still talking in terms of persuading mothers that their first duty is in the home. [See "While Mothers Work," by Kathryn Close, *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1942.] Today this argument is seldom advanced as more and more communities containing important war plants have exhausted available sources of labor. The War Manpower Commission last April announced that by the end of this year 2,000,000 women must be added to the labor force. The realization has dawned not only that many mothers *will* work, but that in an increasing number of areas many mothers *must* work if the war production program is to proceed at full capacity. It is also being realized that care must be provided for the children of these working mothers not only for the children's sake, but also in order to maintain top efficiency on the assembly line. For though some mothers seem irresponsible, the majority either will not report to work or function properly if their plans for their children have broken down. Industrial figures show that women have a much higher rate of absenteeism than men.

This is not to intimate that the need for wartime plans for child care is only just being recognized. Even while social workers and educators were still hoping that mothers would stay at home, they were making frantic efforts to promote day care programs for the children of those they knew would not.

A YEAR ago there were no less than nine federal agencies with some interest in day care. Most hopeful of these from the point of view of the communities looking for tangible help was the Federal Works Agency, which had control of the purse strings of the bulk of the federal funds available for operating day care programs, money appropriated for use in war impact areas under the Community Facilities (or Lanham) Act. Next in financial importance came the Work Projects Administration which had $6,000,000 earmarked by Congress for expanding its nursery program. Other agencies apparently influential were the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Office of Education, through which applications for Lanham Act funds were supposed to be channeled.

Time revealed, however, that procedures under the Lanham Act were unbearably slow. Though the act was first interpreted as applicable to day care early in 1942, not a single community saw a cent of the money until last October. Therefore some jubilation accompanied the announcement last July that a coordinating committee set up under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services was to receive $400,000 from the President for grants to the states for child care. As it turned out this money had some heavy strings attached which prevented it from being used for operating purposes. Nevertheless, it proved useful on both state and local levels in the planning and coordinating of day care programs. By June 1, 1943, the ODHWS (now the Office of Community War Services) had made sixty-eight grants through the U. S. Office of Education and the Children's Bureau to forty-two states, including the District of Columbia and Hawaii, thirty-eight to departments of education and thirty to welfare departments. With this money the states have been able to take on staff to plan and coordinate day care activities, to stimulate local programs, to help communities through the intricacies of Lanham Act application.

This help and some oiling of the machinery within the FWA has speeded up the flow of Lanham Act money so that since last October, 464 programs including 3,700 day care units, have been approved. In fact, in some instances the process has become so speedy that neither the state de-

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partment of education, the state welfare department, the U. S. Children's Bureau, nor the U. S. Office of Education, has known anything about it until the community has received the award. This has happened in spite of the fact that the normal procedure is for the community plan to be submitted for approval to either the state welfare or education departments before being sent to the regional office of the FWA, and for its first visit in Washington to be at either the Children's Bureau or the Office of Education for certification of need before going on to the FWA.

Such unpredictability in regard to Lanham Act procedures has caused confusion and not a little ill-will not only among Washington agencies but also on state and community levels. For the communities do not always stand to benefit. The changeability of regulations has discouraged some communities from even trying for funds. Others withdrew their requests when they found they would have to meet 50 percent of the cost which they had been led to believe would be totally absorbed by the federal government. Some that were willing to assume part of the burden themselves found to their dismay that the FWA approved a greater expenditure than they had bargained for, thus forcing them to boost their own antes. Some found the amount of their requests cut with little or no explanation.

There are explanations, of course. Day care programs are only one kind of the many community facilities needed in war industry areas and thus competing for Lanham Act funds. The communities, since they will benefit, must bear part of the responsibility toward meeting expenses. In some communities the day care need is so critical that formalities must be overlooked in order to get the program under way quickly. Others do not seem to recognize the extent of their own need and submit plans for projects hardly extensive enough to be of any significance. Still others ask for money for services that cannot strictly be construed as a part of operating a community facility.

ONE direction in which the FWA has moved with efficiency is in the transfer of former WPA nurseries to community sponsored Lanham aided projects. By the end of May 1150 of the former 1700 WPA nurseries or nursery schools were being partly supported by Lanham Act funds. Most of the 550 which remained closed had no hope of reopening because they were not in war impact areas. Some of the others had had their location moved to neighborhoods of more critical need. All those still operating had found local sponsors. The speed of these transferrals—all of which had to be considered individually—was made possible when the FWA took over the staff of the WPA Community Service Program lock, stock and barrel in its own community services division.

This transfer has occasioned some criticism from various federal officials who have felt that the FWA has spent more energy in trying to keep alive former WPA nurseries, originally planned as relief projects and not always strategically located for the convenience of war workers, than it has on over-all community projects planned to meet the needs of the working mothers. The Children's Bureau and the Office of Education are joined by the Office of Community War Services in complaining that under the present system there is no assurance of proper supervision of day care facilities (the spending of Lanham Act funds cannot be supervised by a federal or state authority though there can be and is a federal audit every three months), that necessary health and welfare items, such as counseling, foster day care and homemaker services, are deleted from all projects before they are approved, that the federal agencies longest experienced and best equipped for setting up standards for safeguarding children have little say in this emergency service.

DOWN at the community level the picture is spotty. There is probably hardly a community of any appreciable size where some need of day care has not arisen, for even in places which can lay no claim to being "war impact" areas, women have had to take over the jobs of men called into the armed forces. And in the places which have received more than their share of "war impact" as far as industrial activities go, the need for child care programs becomes more and more intense. To what degree this need is being met seems to depend as much on the local resources the community had on which to build as on the community's ability to get Lanham Act funds.

Take Cleveland, where last January there were at least 150,000 women employed. Since May 1942, when eight day nurseries caring for 492 children were operating under the support of the Community Fund, Cleveland has opened twenty-eight new day care centers with a capacity of 1,076 additional children. Seven are extended school services. Supplementing these are 177 licensed foster homes. Eighteen case workers supply intake services to the centers and offer counseling to the parents. Until April 1943 when $133,143 in Lanham funds were received, the projects were locally financed, partly through fees from parents and partly from contributions from the sponsor—a settlement house, church or housing project—and from other neighborhood organizations. Behind the whole program as planner, promoter, and coordinator is the Emergency Day Care Committee which is currently supported by the local War Chest and the Cleveland Foundation, and which was originally organized by the children's council of the Welfare Federation. Cleveland social workers feel that present needs are fairly well taken care of, at least as far as the parents' demands would indicate. But it is estimated that by March 1944 an additional 75,000 women will be in the labor force, a probable 10 percent of whom will be mothers of young children.

Other communities are not so fortunate. In Seattle, where critical need also stimulated the early formation of a Day Care Committee under the Council of Social Agencies, the nineteen day care centers can care for a maximum of only 475 children though 1,500 mothers have registered their need of such services. The 108 foster family day homes which have been made available through the welfare department are in increasing demand for children under two. When this overburdened community, hopefully looking forward to Lanham Act aid, learned that it would be expected to finance 50 percent of its day care program locally, there was some audible talk of whether this was "a local or a national war." At first, except for one school board supported project the necessary finances came from the Community Fund and fees from parents ranging from ten to seventy-five cents a day. In April, however, $482,125 in Lanham funds was allotted for group care to the Board of Education.

Esoteric theory fades before reality when communities go into the day care business. All along practically everyone has agreed that mothers of children under two should stay at home. Yet from many other directions than Seattle—

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Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Providence, R. I., San Antonio, Tex,—comes word that the demand from parents for the care of children this young is steadily on the rise. In many instances mothers of babies have the skills in demand in war industries. In others women whose husbands have gone to war feel that their service allotments are not sufficient to support their families. Then there are always some women who would rather work in industry than in the home. Foster family day care has been the response in many communities to this demand, though foster homes of any type can be listed among the war created scarcities.

Then again, there is the theory, backed by a directive of the War Manpower Commission, that if women must work they should be employed on day shifts. While in some areas industry has been cooperative, in others where the labor situation is tight, the directive has become meaningless. If there are to be night shifts at all they must be manned by persons with every type of skill, whether or not the skilled workers available are women with children. Thus in Detroit, it is said, employers are asking for "efficient women, married or unmarried, with children or without." Moreover, because of union-imposed rules of seniority mothers newly recruited to the labor market are likely to have to begin on the night shift. In Seattle recently the Boeing Aircraft requested the Day Care Committee to provide a twenty-four hour child care program so that women could be employed on all shifts. On the other hand, some industrial plants—notably in Cleveland, and in Rochester, N. Y., —are experimenting with part time shifts for women, a policy which in England has been found successful in stepping up the efficiency of women workers burdened with home responsibilities.

THERE has been talk here and there of the possibility that industry might set up its own child care programs within the plants. State and local day care committees, however, have been quick to dampen enthusiasm for this, pointing out the inadvisability of bringing children into proximity to possible enemy targets, either from the air or sabotage. They have also insisted that the child care problem is communitywide, that if the facilities are limited to the children of women working directly in war industry there will be no provision for the children of those who have taken the service jobs left by the war workers. They have not, however, been averse to accepting financial support for community day care facilities from large industries. Thus in Buffalo the Curtis-Wright Corporation is providing full support for a day nursery located within the community, and the Bell Aircraft Corporation is contributing funds to a privately operated nursery school. The American Optical Company has donated $80,000 to a nursery located in South Bridge, Mass. In Hartford, Conn., a subsidiary of the Pratt-Whitney Company is paying for the operation of a nursery housed in a public school building. In Bennington, Vt., the textile mills pay day care centers for each child of their employes enrolled.

Apparently most of the concern manifested by industry is for the pre-school child. The same has been true among the parents as well as among the community planners. Of the 2,285 Lanham Act applications which had gone through the Office of Education up to the first of last month, 1,324 were for nursery school units and but 961 for before and after school care. Yet, wherever surveys have been made among women workers the results have shown that the majority of their children are in school. In Buffalo it was found that 65 percent of the children needing care are of school age. In Detroit where it has been estimated that at least 8,000 children are "afloat" after school hours, the response to the extended school services which have been provided has been poor.

The lack of appreciation of service for school age children may be due in part to the difficulty of devising program that will be interesting enough to break down the child's normal desire to get out of school at the regular hour. Even where the extended school services are provided away from the school, as in a neighborhood house, there is a difference in working out a program for a child who has to be present whether he wants to or not and in planning activities to take place in the freer atmosphere generally associated with the "group work" agency. One enterprising community has attempted to solve this problem by putting the program on a "war services" basis, giving the children things to do which would contribute to the war effort and thus provide them with a sense of importance. A difficulty arose, however, because of the financial necessity of limiting the program to children of working mothers, thereby giving rise to resentment on the part of the ineligible children who also wanted to "serve."

In the final analysis decision as to whether or not children are to be placed under supervision lies with the parents. Though long waiting lists for nursery care attest to their recognition of the importance of supervision for young children, parents frequently fail to see the necessity of making arrangements for the school age child, particularly if they must pay a fee for such service. However, community interest in provisions for older children seems to be growing, for among recent Lanham Act applications the proportions of requests for nursery facilities and extended school services have been about equal.

There is some evidence that parents are not always quick to make more than haphazard arrangements even for preschool children. In Rhode Island it is said that it is customary for parents working on alternate shifts to leave the children in the care of the one remaining at home, even though he may be sleeping. Response to the new nursery schools set up in the state with the aid of Lanham Act funds has been slow and so far only six of the sixteen have capacity enrollments. However, other areas, such as Hartford, Conn., which experienced a similar lethargic reaction to its program, have found that with time appreciation of the services has spread among working parents and enrollment has increased to maximum proportions.

ONE of the difficulties in planning a day care program is in determining how much and where need exists. Many communities have leaned on school surveys, distributing questionnaires for the children to take home to their parents. But questionnaires are rarely returned, and those that are give no indication of the number of working women whose children have not yet reached school age. Some communities have tried to garner information from employers. But in a war plant in Detroit where 15 percent of resignations were due to child care problems, many of them were of women who had reported "no children" on their hiring cards. One method tried out with varying success is house to house canvassing through use of the volunteer block organization. Few large cities, however, are completely organized under the block plan. When Seattle tried to determine day care need through its Women's

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Victory Corps block leaders it found that the organization's best coverage was in the higher income areas where few women were employed.

Counseling services set up in the early stages of day care planning have helped some communities locate areas of need. Though their primary purpose was to offer information and advice to parents, the requests they have received have provided an indication of the type of facility most likely to be used and the neighborhoods of need. Some communities have found that the old connotation of "welfare" with "relief" has prevented counseling services established in social agencies from being used. Yet in Cleveland, where the service was located in the office of the Welfare Federation, 1800 mothers were assisted in one year. Among the counseling services which have dried up from lack of use were those where attempts were made in the beginning to persuade mothers not to work. In community after community it has been found that the majority of mothers come to the counseling services for information rather than advice.

Day care planning has not been without its friction on the local level. There have been instances of long delay in application for federal funds because agreement could not be reached between welfare, education and recreation interests over spheres of influence. These differences, however, have tended to dwindle because of the pattern set by the FWA in favoring applications coming under education sponsorship. The tendency has been for "welfare" to sponsor the foster day care, homemaker, and counseling services,—and be left without federal aid—while "education" takes over the responsibility for group care projects. In most instances, however, where federal funds have been requested, the plan has been worked out by a day care committee representative of welfare, health, education, and labor, as well as other community interests. Day care has, in the long run, been a tremendous stimulus to community organization.

FOR the most part states have limited their participation in day care programs to promoting, coordinating and planning. A handful, however, have been sufficiently impressed with the need to dig into their coffers for funds to aid the localities. New York has appropriated $2,500,000 for aiding communities not eligible for Lanham Act participation. Pennsylvania has put up $187,000, which can be used for equipment only. Connecticut and Washington have also appropriated state funds for community day care programs.

In other states, where operating funds have not been available, there has nevertheless been strong state leadership in getting day care activities underway. In New Jersey, a vital defense area, funds secured through the ODHWS made possible the appointment to the State Departments of Institutions and Agencies and of Public Instruction new staff members who worked unflaggingly to overcome community inertia. Where a year ago there were no community day care plans, today there are 150 local child care committees, twenty having well developed plans, ten having made Lanham Act applications, four of which have received Presidential approval.

State officials working to promote day care programs are generally critical of the present manner in which federal aid is granted directly to the community rather than channeled through the states through a type of grant-in-aid system made familiar under the Social Security Act. At present they have no way of assuring the maintenance of standards in day care operations. Moreover, though educators and welfare officials are agreed that a well-rounded day care program should include not only group care facilities, but also a counseling service for the mothers and a homemaker service or foster family care for children who cannot fit into group programs, who live too far away from such facilities, or who get sick during the day, it is difficult to promote these services without federal aid in communities which have few resources. Then, too, the system of granting Lanham funds for the future on the basis of past attendance makes it hard to interest school boards who usually budget under strict legal requirements.

ALL these difficulties resulted last May in the introduction of a bill into Congress (S. 1130) which would put day care aid on a grants-to-the-states basis. Introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah the proposed measure would authorize an appropriation to the Federal Security Agency specifically for day care, the money to be channeled through the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education to state welfare and education departments on the basis of submitted plans. Though the money would be granted on a state matching basis, within the states it could be distributed according to need, those areas with fewer resources and more "war impact" getting higher percentages of aid. Plans submitted under state welfare departments could provide for foster family services, day care centers, information and advisory services for mothers, health and "other auxiliary services," the projects to be administered by a public agency though conducted by public or non-profit private community agencies. Plans submitted by education departments could provide for nursery schools, before and after school care, health and auxiliary services, to be administered by the public school system though conducted by public or private non-profit schools. The bill includes provision for administrative expenses, presumably to take the place of the OCWS's nearly exhausted special day care fund. It excludes, however, significant costs of alteration or construction, its sponsors apparently considering these still a Federal Works Agency responsibility. The bill is put forth as a "duration" proposal to be effective only until six months after the war. It is now in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor where hearings were recently held.

Advocates of the Thomas Bill—among them officials of the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education and the Federal Security Agency—point to the advantage of having legislative sanction for a program which, Topsylike, "just growed" without any congressional parents, for probably few if any legislators had day care in mind when they voted for the Lanham Community Facilities Act. The Thomas bill would also give legislative rather than the more precarious executive sanction to the administrative grants now being made through the OCWS. On the other hand, the bill's opponents at the FWA point to the possible confusions which would arise in "changing horses in the middle of a stream" and its failure to simplify procedures by eliminating any of the numerous agencies now with a finger in the day care pie. Be that as it may, by opening the way for state supervision of standards and for support of foster day care, counseling, homemaker and health services, passage of the bill would fill in some obvious gaps in the present federal methods of helping to provide care for the children of women on the production front.

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Industrial Workers and Social Services

By ROBERT M. SCHMALZ

Supervisor, the Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio

ON a summer's day in 1942 the administrator of the CIO health plan in Cleveland told this story: "I've been spending hours with the workers at a steel mill. About four years ago one of their steady workers became ill. The company wanted to lay him off; the union opposed it, and he was kept at work. The man claimed he had an infection from one of the oil processes and there was much effort to get industrial compensation. Neither management nor labor knew exactly what the difficulty was but he became sicker and sicker and recently became a hazard to men working with him as his accidents increased. The union collected money for his family for a few weeks. Just the other day, while trying to keep some kind of job for him the union learned that he had syphilis—had it four years ago—did not follow treatment—and is in so advanced a stage that he can never work again. The workers are all angry with him for 'taking them in'."

Further discussion revealed that the man did not understand his illness and acted in blind fear, while his employer and union spent fruitless hours trying to find a solution based on inadequate facts. This story was told to a caseworker, who was also a member of the Social Service Employes Union.

Social agencies have striven for several years to extend their usefulness to serve the entire community, rather than to be identified with the dependent alone; to move from repair of the damaged to a preventive social program. The process outlined below was a demonstration, not of new techniques, but an application of old techniques to new situations—a use of interviews and committees to gather data, of committees and joint conferences to convey ideas and reconcile divergent points of view. Through it all there has been an interplay of ideas to achieve a synthesis of the best in old and new ways of doing things.

In the fall of 1942 a committee of social workers who were also union members met to work out an approach to this problem, and since that time the work of the committee and the Cleveland Industrial Union Council has been intertwined. The first step was a series of personal interviews with representatives of CIO unions. Here and there a union member had worked on a fund raising drive and knew of services for the destitute and helpless. The majority were skeptical or suspicious, with such responses as these: agencies are charities run by philanthropists; a worker loses his self respect by going to a social agency; welfare is all right if a man is sick or out of work, but if he's working he can manage his own affairs; there are no problems which a man or woman cannot solve by improving the general social and economic conditions through union activity; my friends and I used to give to the Community Fund but the company took all the credit and we were forced to give without being asked how much or told what it is all for.

Free discussion of these opinions usually would lead to the realization that many personal questions confront workers on the daily job. For example, a man is injured at work and is unable to return to his old job, which means that he must stretch reduced resources until a change over is possible. This worker and his family must undergo a basic readjustment which involves not alone money, but morale and family unity. One organizer admitted that women in one plant have often come to him about personal and family problems. They were upset and their work suffered. They came to him because they trusted him. He used to urge them into union activity, but he saw it did not always work. They needed help, but he did not know how to help them, or was too pressed with other matters to give their problems careful thought.

From another union man came this astute criticism: "Social work, as I've seen it, tries to trace every difficulty to some personal flaw and treat the individual as a sick man. Just what is the competence of social work? With this individual approach, they try to solve all the world's ills. If I could see some place where social work begins and ends I'd have a lot more confidence it could help members of my union."

After several interviews, the committee proposed that the Cleveland Industrial Union Council (CIUC) establish a Health and Welfare Committee. The proposal was adopted at a meeting of CIUC delegates. The active members of the new committee included representatives from the United Electrical Workers, Oil Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Social Service Employes Union, United Auto Workers, and Women's Auxiliaries. A union social worker was selected as chairman. The work of this committee has steadily broadened the interest and understanding of a number of union members from various locals. Its efforts were immeasurably strengthened by the 1942 War Chest Drive when, for the first time, organized labor participated in fund raising as a full partner. War relief committees and union papers carried information about more than one hundred community agencies as well as about war relief; CIO representatives appeared on the War Chest board; workers' contributions were credited to their organization and not to the company. As a result, the contributions of a given number of workers doubled as compared to 1941. The feeling spread that this is something for which we have a responsibility.

THE Welfare Committee's first major project arose from the problems confronting mothers entering the factories for the first time. The initial step was a survey, which failed, as workers in general were not yet awake to the issue. Then the committee set out to explore the problem and community efforts to deal with it: it learned about the Community Chest resources, and about the centers established by the Emergency Child Care Committee of the local defense council; it drew on the experience of union members in the shops; it publicized news through the union paper. Finally enough awareness developed to call a CIO conference on child care. Delegates, eighty in number, came from eighteen local unions. Representatives of the unions, the Emergency Child Care Committee, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and the War Manpower Commission discussed various aspects of the problem, and the conference adopted standards and a pro-

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gram of action. There followed meetings between the Welfare Committee and the representatives of the Emergency Child Care Committee. For the first time organized industrial workers and organized community resources were getting directly together. The Emergency Child Care Committee learned these things from union members: their real concern about the problem; their preference for center care rather than for foster home care; their belief that a broad non-sectarian community program should be related to the public schools; data about two plants where workers were leaving jobs because of inadequate child care facilities; how some branch libraries were being used as recreation centers by children with no other place to go. From the agency, unions learned about private centers, about fees, and about the difficulties in caring for the children of mothers working on second or third shifts.

The Welfare Committee has considered many other questions, such as: aspects of absenteeism related to personal problems; raising food standards by the city administration; distribution of data about cancer control; food supplies for school and nursery meals. In each instance the social work union members acted as liaison between agencies, unions, and the community itself. Simultaneously with this progress within the CIUC, the need for closer collaboration between unions and social services was recognized by the Welfare Federation, which made a study of the representative character of planning groups in the Federation. Attention of member agencies was directed to the importance of labor representation on agency boards. A milestone in this two-way development was active participation of organized labor, through speakers, in a health and welfare institute sponsored by the Welfare Federation and participated in by over 1,200 persons. Out of this institute came a new respect on the part of social workers for the clear thinking of union representatives, and of labor for the interests of social work.

In the meantime, the Welfare Committee heard many individual requests for services: a man developed tuberculosis, and his union and employer wanted to arrange care for him and his family; both union and management failed in efforts to find a place for an epileptic worker whose ailment was aggravated by wartime pressures; a widow was in need of financial aid and counsel; a woman was unable to arrange nursery care; another was threatened with eviction. On several occasions, union officers reported marital difficulties confronting their members. Clearly, many health and welfare problems beset union members and reduced their effectiveness as workers and as citizens while they seemed unaware of existing resources to help them.

These conclusions led the Social Service Employes Union to examine the welfare program of the CIO and to develop a new program which was finally adopted by the Council (CIUC). The aim was to relate more closely workers' needs and social resources. The proposal as accepted by the Welfare Federation and the CIO called for the temporary creation of a Workers Service Bureau, to be broadened, curtailed, or abolished as experience suggested. The bureau's staff of trained social workers, loaned by the Welfare Federation, would meet with union representatives and shop stewards and address membership meetings to learn about the health and welfare needs of industrial workers in specific industries and to inform them about available resources. Requests for service would be routed by the union or its members to the bureau's office in the CIO building. The bureau, after clearing with the central file, would determine the appropriate agency for service and refer the matter to that organization with a minimum of lost motion. Responsibility for intake policy and for service would rest with the functional agency, the bureau acting only as a facilitating agent. After a trial period, the results of this project would be studied and evaluated, with a view to determining the nature of problems referred, the extent to which they were old or new, the attitudes of workers, and so on. The results would provide the basis for future planning. An advisory committee representing the Welfare Federation and the CIO was appointed to guide the project and review its work.

THIS experiment has focussed the questions which both agencies and industrial workers have about each other. It can serve, as well, as an opportunity for a group process which will knit more closely the large population of a community and its services. Already it is apparent that on the part of industrial workers there is lack of knowledge and understanding about Cleveland's one hundred and forty varied agencies, questioning as to whether the agencies can really be useful, a feeling that they exist only for the destitute and helpless. Laymen interested in social agencies have asked: Why set up a service for only a part of the community? Are there problems we do not already know about? Will we be "drumming up business"? Will we receive unnecessary applications? As we are already understaffed what can we do if we uncover a flood of unmet needs? Are we opening ourselves up to "pressure"? While time will provide the answers, unions, agencies, and the Welfare Federation have approached the matter with an open-minded and experimental attitude.

In a period when the national needs demand the unity and strength of all the people, the social services are faced with the opportunity to attain their goals of community-wide service. If this is to be realized the partnership of community service must be expanded to include industrial workers whose unions alone represent between one third and one half of the population in a city like Cleveland. As a result of Cleveland's experiment, agencies are beginning to ask for union members to serve on agency boards. But the surface has only been scratched.

Employers and unions in many communities are beginning to develop social work programs without using social workers or their skills—a process which must be costly in its failure to draw on accumulated experience. At Westinghouse, Chicago, management has developed a scheme of social service in a personnel department without reference to social work experience. The CIO Women's Auxiliaries and other unions have undertaken programs for emergency child care which incorporate some of the concepts developed by social agencies, but without making use of existing agency resources. A local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers organized "production soldiers" whose duties include "learning about the problems of each man on your squad." On the other hand, in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Detroit, projects are under way jointly operated by agencies, unions, and sometimes employers to assure a full use of health and social resources where the need for them exists.

The challenge is for social workers and agencies to demonstrate their helpfulness, their flexibility, and their ability to adapt programs to individual and to group needs. If they succeed, social services can become an integral part of the life of the whole community.

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The Tragedy of Birth Certificates

By ELVIRA H. BRIGG

Adoption Worker, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania

MILLIONS of war workers and officer candidates in the armed forces, faced with the necessity of proving their American citizenship have caused a run on state bureaus of vital statistics. Typical is the experience of the Pennsylvania bureau which, since the attack on Pearl Harbor, has been receiving as many as 6,000 letters a day requesting copies of birth certificates.

To most persons a birth certificate is an innocuous and necessary requisite to prove age and citizenship, to obtain a passport, to establish eligibility for a job or for Social Security benefits; but to many others it gives evidence of bastardy, a stigma about which few can feel comfortable. Today welfare agencies are seeing the repeated tragedy of young men and women suddenly brought face to face with their illegitimacy, of which they have learned for the first time.

In many states adopted children who have enjoyed the same community status as their adoptive parents are discovering that they must use the only birth certificate permitted them by their state law. This, a copy of the individual's original birth registration, is in his original name which hitherto may have been unknown to him. It may contain a statement of illegitimacy and of parentage which seems alien to one used to calling others father and mother. Then too, the man who has been known in his neighborhood as John Doe may be under suspicion if he presents a birth certificate stating that his name is Joe Jones. Fortunately, some state laws provide for the amending of birth certificates for adopted children in order to protect them. However, there are still many states that have no such protection.

The old story of the young girl radiantly happy at the prospect of her coming marriage until she is required to produce a birth certificate is repeated many times in reality. The girl who has grown up believing she is the daughter of those she loves is suddenly told by her birth certificate what no one else has told her, that these are not her real parents. To avert just such a catastrophe adoption agencies advise foster parents to tell their child at an early age that he is adopted. However, early awareness of adoption can only partially nullify the tragic psychological effect on an adopted person caused by obligatory use of his original birth certificate. The young girl about to marry may find that her fiance accepts the news of her "dual identity" possibly more easily than she does, but it does not lessen her embarrassment.

Then there are the foundlings for whom there are no birth certificates. In most states people adopting a foundling might find it impossible ever to get a passport for him, for legally there would not be evidence to establish his citizenship. Through no fault of his own the foundling is literally a man without a country.

Even in states which have protected the adopted child by providing for amended birth certificates there is often no provision to protect illegitimate children who have not been adopted. Child welfare agencies are confronted with frequent tragedy wrought by this omission. Take for example the case of nineteen-year-old Jack.

Jack volunteered for service in the army at the outbreak of the war. He had worked up through the ranks and had been recommended for Officer Candidate School, and had passed all preliminary examinations. The only thing which stood between him and the opportunity was a birth record.

From an early age Jack had been cared for by foster parents. He knew nothing of his own parents. He wrote for and received a copy of his birth certificate. His name and birth date were in order as was the name of the mother whom he did not remember, but where his father's name should have appeared was a tell-tale blank and beside the word "illegitimate" was an incriminating check mark. Despairingly he went to the agency which had placed him in a foster home, begging for some substitute for this odious slip of paper. He asked how he could be expected to present this to his commanding officer whose respect meant so much to him. What would happen if it were known among the men that he was a bastard? Most of them were good friends but there was always some fellow to make it hot for you. The agency's social worker could understand the anguish of this sensitive boy, but the law would not allow a birth certificate to withhold the fact of illegitimacy.

IN marshaling our manpower for the war effort and requiring proof of citizenship we have brought into relief the need for reform in state laws dealing with birth certificates. We talk about equal rights, but is it equality of opportunity for a man to be branded as illegitimate through no fault of his own? It is sometimes hard for a person even to know about the kind of family background that is his, but it is far worse for him to have to publicize this knowledge.

In Pennsylvania the legislature has finally amended laws which were archaic from the standpoint of human values. After a study was made of the modern and humane laws of New York and the District of Columbia and of the Vital Statistics Act prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census a bill was introduced and passed on the principles of these laws and on the advice of welfare agencies and employers dealing with the present birth certificate problems.

The new law provides for the usual detailed registration of births. However, copies are to be issued only on court order after the specific request of the persons concerned, their parents or legal representatives. Birth certificates issued on ordinary request are to contain only the name, age, sex, and place of birth. As there is to be no space for names of the parents no evidence will appear to show illegitimacy. The law also provides for the protection of foundlings by requiring the registration of any infant of unknown birth. The place where the child was found is to be known as his birthplace.

Pennsylvania and a few other states have shown how to keep birth certificates from causing tragedy. Yet these states are still in the minority.

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Here in Washington . . By Rilla Schroeder

SENATE AND HOUSE have both approved the LaFollette-Barden civilian rehabilitation bill and the measure has gone to conference. The bill re-enacts the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of June 2, 1920 and provides for federal payment to states with approved plans for vocational rehabilitation. The federal share is to be as follows:

For vocational rehabilitation for war disabled civilians	100%
For rehabilitation, training and medical examination of other disabled individuals	50%
For rehabilitation services to other individuals who require financial assistance and who are eligible. Such services include surgery, hospitalization, transportation, occupational tools, prosthetic devices, and subsistence and books used during training	100%

The Federal Security Administrator is authorized to administer the program and certify states for payment. Until July 1, 1945 the FSA may conduct courses of instruction for personnel, provide books and other materials and pay tuition of personnel attending appropriate courses given by outside agencies.

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REVERSING ITS 1940 DECISION IN THE Gobitis case the Supreme Court has ruled that states cannot compel school children to salute the American flag. Justice Jackson, who wrote the majority opinion, declared:

"Compulsory unification of opinion achieves only the unanimity of the graveyard. . . . To believe that patriotism will not flourish if patriotic ceremonies are voluntary and spontaneous instead of a compulsory routine is to make an unflattering estimate of the appeal of our institutions to free minds."

The majority opinion in 1940 was written by Justice Frankfurter who in this case, with Justices Roberts and Reed, dissented. The dissenters based their views on the theory that an act promoting good citizenship and national allegiance is "within the domain of government authority and is therefore to be judged by the same considerations of power and constitutionality as those involved in the many claims of immunity from civil obedience because of religious scruples."

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HOUSE HEARINGS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED on the indeterminate sentence and parole bill (H.R. 2140, referred to Judiciary Committee) but no further action has been taken and none is expected in the near future. On the Senate side the companion bill, S. 895, has not been reached on the committee calendar.

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THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION emerged from a Senate-House battle over its appropriation in a decidedly crippled state. At the last moment the Senate yielded to House pressure and cut its own estimate of FSA funds but inserted what may be a saving clause to the effect that the agency, for four months, could exceed its monthly pro rata stipend. Senate action was based on the hope that the Cooley sub-committee of House Appropriations, investigating FSA, would sponsor permanent legislation before the end of the four months.

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THE FIRST WORLD WAR II BONUS BILL has been dropped in the House hopper by Joseph Baldwin of New York. The bill sets up a separate fund in the U. S. Treasury to be known as the Second World War Veterans' and Seamen's Postwar Security Fund." It provides that the Treasury shall deposit to the credit of every man and woman in the service a lump sum equal to $8.33 for every month in the service since Pearl Harbor, that is to say, $100 a year. After the war members of the service may withdraw this fund or (1) if in the Government service transfer it to his or her credit in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund or (2) leave it in the Veterans Fund at 4 percent interest a year compounded and add to it additional deposits so long as such deposits do not total more than $100 a year. Mr. Baldwin estimates (he doesn't say how) that his proposal would mean $300 or $440 in bonuses for each serviceman.

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THE WAGNER - MURRAY - DINGELL BILL (S. 1161-H.R. 2861) takes the various proposals for expansion of the social security system and, after pruning and adding, welds the result into legislation. It is not the National Resources Planning Board program. It is not the Social Security Board report. But it differs from neither in any major particular and both boards support it without reservation.

The administration is for it. Congress would, if it could, by-pass it for this year and next, but 1944 brings election and that is always a major factor in determining congressional action. The bottleneck will be the Ways and Means Committee, to which it has been referred.

In detail the bill calls for;

A National System of Public Employment Offices. Section 2 of the proposed measure repeals the Wagner-Peyser Act and establishes a U. S. Employment Service in the Social Security Board. All employment service activities of the War Manpower Commission will be transferred to it six months after the war.

Federal Old Age, Survivors and Permanent Disability Insurance. Sec. 3-7-12, effective January 1, 1944, would make the following changes of the present Social Security Act in Title II:

1. Payment of primary benefits to permanently disabled insured persons.

2. Coverage of agricultural and domestic workers, employes of non-profit organizations (except ministers), student nurses, crews of fishing vessels, newsboys, hourly employes of the TVA, the self employed and state and local government employes not covered by an existing pension system, provided such government unit enters into a voluntary compact with the board.

3. Increase the primary insurance benefit by revising the method of computation; increase the maximum to $120 and the minimum to $20; increase parent's insurance benefit to three quarters of the primary benefit; increase allowable monthly earnings to $20 ($40 for a blind person) during receipt of benefits; provide a lump sum payment for funeral expenses.

Social Security Protection to Individuals Engaged in Military Service. Section 8 adds Title II-A to the Social Security Act, providing wage credits to members of the armed forces, on the basis of average wages earned in the two calendar quarters preceding service, or the highest monthly service pay plus $60, the cost to be borne by the government.

Federal Unemployment Insurance, Temporary Disability and Maternity Insurance Benefit. Section 9 reenacts Title VIII to establish a federal system of benefits. Maximum period of benefits (after a one-week waiting period) twenty-six weeks during the benefit year, or up to fifty-two weeks if there are sufficient funds and the insured persons attend a training course. Amount of benefits: 50 percent of weekly wages up to $12; 25 percent over $12, plus one-half of such benefit for each dependent—with a maximum of 80 percent of the weekly wage or $30, whichever is less. Women workers are entitled to maternity benefits

(Continued on page 208)

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The Common Welfare

Outbreaks of Violence

TWO ugly blots were splashed on the record of American democracy last month. The first appeared in Los Angeles where men in the uniforms of our armed forces apparently fell prey to an epidemic which sent them "berserk" every time they saw anyone in a zoot suit. For several days gangs of soldiers and sailors visited the center of the city with the expressed purpose of beating up zoot suiters on the street, dragging them into theatres to remove their clothing publicly, and otherwise humiliating them. Soon civilians joined the "fun," egged on by the local Hearst newspapers and undeterred by the police. What apparently had begun as reprisals for isolated attacks of hoodlumism by young men wearing zoot suits suddenly flared into mob violence not only against all zoot suit wearers, but also against all *pachucos,* or teen-age boys and young men of Mexican descent. Here was, as the magazine *Time* commented, "a shameful example of what happens to wartime emotions without wartime discipline."

As deeply shameful, with far more serious results was the Detroit rioting, which had a death toll reaching into the thirties. This was definitely a race riot with Americans of different colored skin out to get each other, and with both whites and Negroes listed among the casualties. The kindling incident remains obscure, but the rapidity with which the rioting spread could only have been produced by the severe tension which had long been mounting in this most over-crowded of war impact areas, where decent housing and recreational facilities, inadequate for either race, are all but lacking for Negroes. Already Michigan's governor has set in motion an inquiry to determine the underlying social causes of the riot. Whatever the result it cannot wipe out the mortification every true American must feel at the spectacle of his own countrymen resorting to violence against one another in the midst of the greatest crisis in our history.

Civil Liberties

A HEARTENING report on civil liberties in World War II was issued by the American Civil Liberties Union last month. The Union states that there were only forty-five federal prosecutions for speech and publications, up to May 1943, as against a total of almost 1,000 such cases in World War I. About two hundred persons were involved in the recent cases, as against over 1,100 in the corresponding period twenty-five years ago.

About 125 persons convicted in these cases are in prison, the Union reports, with a few more in jail awaiting trial. The largest number were charged with conspiracy to obstruct the draft by advising men not to register. In five such cases, ninety-five men and women were convicted, most of them members of a Negro Moslem sect in Chicago. The next largest group similarly charged are members of the German-American Bund.

The Union finds that "The comparatively few proceedings against wartime utterances are obviously due to the very slight opposition to the war, the lack of any hysteria or pressure on the government, the centralized control of all proceedings in the Department of Justice, and the many decisions of the Supreme Court putting the Bill of Rights on firmer foundations."

Anniversary

THE Women's Bureau, created in the first World War, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary in the midst of World War II. Established in July 1918, as a Woman-in-Industry Service, the bureau was converted by Congress into a permanent agency two years later. Mary Anderson, the first director of the reconstituted agency, has been appointed by each incoming President.

In this war, as in the last, and the uneasy years between, the Women's Bureau is serving employers, wage earners, and the public by its surveys of wages and hours in large women-employing agencies; by its analysis of state accident and occupational disease reports; its special studies of conditions of employment; its continuous record of state laws and orders relating to employed women; its special conferences on problems and conditions of women workers.

It is characteristic of the Women's Bureau that, as it celebrates the close of its first quarter century, it is shaping postwar plans for the years ahead. For looking back over the gains of the last twenty-five years, the Bureau sees in the coming years new needs and new possibilities in safeguarding and extending the employment opportunities of American women workers.

Is It Necessary?

BEFORE lamenting the fact that we are only getting three pairs of shoes this year, cannot go touring on our vacations, or haven't seen a steak in a month, it might behoove us to look at some of the wartime economies practiced by our allies in the British Isles. According to the British Information Services, "Is it necessary?" is the criterion being applied to all the normal pursuits of the day and one that is being given a rigid interpretation. Thus when a person goes on a necessary trip he finds that many of the amenities once regarded as essential are missing. Luxuries of the past are reserved seats and dining cars on trains. If the traveler wants a towel at his hotel he must take it along. In some hotels he is even asked to help with the sweeping and dusting.

The "necessary" criterion is applied in the home and in the garden. Some housewives are cutting their large bath towels in four pieces so as to avoid buying new ones until the old ones have been used to the last shred. Clothing, too, is put to the test and men are being urged to adopt a summer "austerity" outfit—collarless shirts, cuffless trousers, no ties or socks. Few gardners are putting in the old British standby, brussels sprouts, because they have discovered that cabbage or other greens can be grown in a smaller area and take less work. Flowers are becoming more and more scarce and those that are grown cannot be shipped by train because of the priority of more necessary cargoes. In fact, it is said that flowers are now so rare in the city that one little girl raised the equivalent of $1.25 for the Red Cross by charging her schoolmates a ha'penny each to smell a tulip that she grew.

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The Social Front

Jobs and Workers

THE first of a nation-wide series of meetings designed to help provide jobs for returning service men in the post-war period by providing more employment was held in Cincinnati late in June. The meetings are being planned and sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, in an effort to "pool the ideas, hopes and plans of business minds on the problem of reconversion to civilian production." The Southern Ohio Post-War Conference is to be followed by similar meetings in Detroit, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and several East Coast and southern cities.

Pay Differentials—The War Labor Board has ruled that wage classifications based solely on difference in race are invalid, and has ordered the abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing the same work. The WLB unanimously directed the Southport Petroleum Company of Texas City, Tex., to grant wage increases to its Negro employes which would "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification." In writing the opinion in the case, Dr. Frank Graham, public member of WLB and president of the University of North Carolina, stated: "Economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program. America, in the days of its infant weakness the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power become the stronghold of bigots."

Reports—"The Standard of Living of German Labor Under Nazi Rule" by Hilde Oppenheimer-Blum, a supplement to *Social Research,* is a publication of the research project on social and economic controls in Germany and Russia being carried on by the graduate faculty of the New School for Social Research. Price 50 cents from the School, 66 West 12 Street, New York 11, N. Y. . . . "Wage Stabilization and Inflation," compiled by Julia E. Johnsen, is the latest addition to the Reference Shelf of the H. W. Wilson Co. Price $1.25 from the publisher, 950-72 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y. . . . The Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University publishes "The Feeding of War Workers," a selected and annotated bibliography, prepared by Rita B. Friedman. Price 25 cents from the university. . . . The labor clauses and similar regulations applying to war work in Canada, this country and England are summarized in a new edition of a bulletin of the International Labour Office, "Labour Conditions in War Contracts." Price 25 cents from the ILO, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada.

Equal Pay in Britain—A demand for "equal pay for equal work" was unanimously voted by the first convention of women members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, held in Blackpool in early June. Women were admitted into the AEU on January, this year. Their first convention represented 64,000 women members. It was brought out in the discussion that skilled women in British war industries are doing the same sort of work as men, with equal output. The average weekly wage for women war workers in Britain is still only 56 shillings ($14). The convention also called for better food and housing for women war workers, especially those living away from home.

Young Workers—Current figures showing the wartime increase in the number of young workers are given by the U. S. Children's Bureau in the June issue of *The Child.* Rough estimates based on sample surveys indicate that one out of every eight children, fourteen and fifteen years old in this country today is working either full or part time, as compared with one in sixteen in April 1941. In the next older age group (sixteen and seventeen) the proportion is much higher, with about one third employed, as compared with one sixth two years ago. During 1942, approximately 748,000 children under sixteen applied for Social Security account numbers; in the next older group there were 1,799,000 applications. Many more boys than girls applied for account numbers, but the rate of increase in applicants was greater among the girls.

Minimum Wage—The New York State Labor Department is holding hearings on the minimum wage established under a directory order in the cleaning and dyeing industry because a small group of employers in the industry are still refusing to pay their employes the set minimum. In fairness to the majority of employers throughout the state, who are complying with the wage provisions, the department finds it necessary to make the order mandatory. In the fourteen month period ending February 1943, underpayments in the cleaning and dyeing industry in New York amounted to $79,000, which was owed to some 1,800 workers.

In the laundry industry, the Labor Department announces a wage increase averaging $3.65 a week in the five years since the laundry minimum wage order went into effect. The median weekly wage for women and minors employed in the industry now is $17.86.

In both these low wage industries—laundry, and cleaning and dyeing—acute labor shortages are developing. Employers in both industries are urging that the freezing of wages be relaxed to permit general increases.

In Print— "The Equal Pay Principle in the Replacement of Men by Women in New York War Industries," a reprint from the *Industrial Bulletin* of March 1943, is available from the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, 80 Center Street, New York. . . . "Women at Work in Wartime," by Katherine Glover brings together in brief compass a wealth of material on the opportunities and special problems of women workers today. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 77. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Youth

OVER-ABUNDANCE of job opportunities, not unemployment, is baffling this year's college women, according to a statement by placement officers in ten eastern colleges. The only obstacle to a 100 per cent placement record for the class of 1943 is that some of the girls are taking time to make up their minds about positions offered them. Starting salaries are described as "fabulous" for girls without experience or special training. The demand for students who have specialized in science, mathematics, or economics still far exceeds the supply. Several of the colleges reported that in the field of personnel administration industry still prefers women with experience. However, many plants offer training on the job to college graduates.

Curfew—With juvenile delinquency increasing, many cities are resurrecting old curfew laws or passing new ordinances to keep children off the streets at night. The American Municipal Association reports that the number of curfew measures has increased so greatly in the last six months that now from ten to 90 percent of all cities in each state have adopted this method of controlling youth. Most of the curfew laws require young people under sixteen or under eighteen to be at home by a specified time ranging

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from eight until ten o'clock. Some require children on the streets at night to be accompanied by parents or legal guardian or to carry a written permit. Most ordinances put the entire penalty for violation on the child, but more recent laws provide for the punishment of parents. Thus in Key West, Fla., the parent is liable to a fine up to $100. In Pasco, Wash., and in Indianapolis, Ind., the curfew laws make both children and parents responsible.

New Hampshire Plan—Safeguards for high-school students released from school to do farm work are established in a plan recently announced by the New Hampshire State Board of Education. To be released from school for work in New Hampshire, a girl or boy must be over fourteen years of age, have satisfactory scholastic standing in all subjects, and the written consent of the parents. Pupils may be excused for not longer than one week at a time. Their names may be removed from the list of those eligible for farm work because of school failure or unsatisfactory work service, and they are not to be excused from school if any other labor is available. All placements are to be made by the farm placement clerk of the county farm-bureau office, who must report to the superintendent of schools the names of farmer and pupils, the dates the work is to begin and end, the wages paid and the length of the working day. The farmer must report similar information in the same office at the end of each employment period. The clerk sends these reports to the superintendent of schools.

Delinquency—An alarming increase in juvenile delinquency in Cleveland, Ohio, led to a study of the problem and a significant report on it by the Cuyahoga County grand jury. Said the jurors: "Back of the individual circumstances presented in our grand jury cases one can read all too easily the inadequate housing facilities of many parts of our city and the tremendous need of a planned city-wide educational and recreational program for our adolescent and young adult group. It is essential that proper training in the use of leisure time ultimately be undertaken by our community. Strangely enough, at the present time many young men who commit serious crimes do so in spite of the fact that they are well employed at good wages and apparently participate in crime primarily for excitement. This picture applies particularly to the Negro group in Cleveland where one sees most clearly the sad results of poor housing; inadequate community, social and recreational facilities; and the pressures upon a group which is segregated in its social life within a confined area. It is to be recommended that large scale city recreational projects be studied at once and undertaken to remedy the situation within the Negro community."

The Public's Health

A GLIMPSE into the effectiveness of modern military medicine was provided by the Office of War Information late in May with the announcement that more than 97 percent of the Naval and Marine personnel listed as wounded at Pearl Harbor had survived, and that 53 percent had already returned to active duty. At the time of the report 43 percent were still under treatment while less than 1 percent had been invalided from service. Though figures on the Army wounded at Pearl Harbor were not available the OWI maintained that the percentages of recovery were comparable to those of the Navy and Marines.

Accompanying the announcement was a detailed description of the many innovations in Army and Navy medical preparations and equipment which have made such results possible, to name a few: individual first aid packets containing the infection resisting sulfadiazine tablets, carried by every soldier; immediately available supplies of blood plasma; mobile x-ray units, bacteriology laboratories, water purifiers; a new type of hypodermic which wipes out pain; completely equipped hospital ships and fast rescue crafts; ingenious hoists and specially designed stretchers for loading the wounded or transferring them from ship to ship; ambulance planes. The report particularly pointed to the intensive training for physicians, in both the Army and Navy, which not only prepares them for carrying on under the stress of battle but also acquaints them with the medical needs to be expected in specific areas or conditions of operations—the jungle, the Arctic Circle, the desert, the high altitude of air squadrons, the pressure and artificial atmosphere of submarines.

Rare News—Apparently neither the rise in prices nor the shortage of service personnel can deter the progress of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, prepayment hospitalization plan, which last month put into effect increased benefits for its subscribers at no increase in rates. The new benefits include: unlimited use of operating room services; unlimited x-ray examinations; the addition of many drugs not formerly allowed without charge; all plaster casts; the use of the cystoscopic room, cardiographic and physiotherapeutic equipment; basal metabolic tests. The 50 percent discount on hospital charges allowed after the twenty-one days of free hospitalization has been extended to include operating room, and laboratory and x-ray examinations.

The new benefits, according to the service's administrators, "represent a dividend resulting from favorable operating experience." Their announcement pointed to the impossibility of long-range planning under wartime conditions but promised that "the added benefits will continue for at least one year."

In Hawaii—A label containing the statement "Produced under international health standards," for use in the postwar era on every commodity package sold in the open markets of the world, has been suggested by "Plantation Health," quarterly report published by the health research center of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. The suggestion was made as a means of protecting high health standards for agricultural workers under the price competition likely to accompany the promised free economic order.

An example of the standards worth maintaining are those which have been developed among 87,000 sugar workers under the association's paternalistic medical program. Today the infant mortality rate among this group is 16 per 1,000 live births—the lowest in the world—as compared to 160 per 1,000 when the program was begun in 1929. The venereal disease rate, 289 per 100,000, is half as high as in the rest of Hawaii. The tuberculosis rate has dropped in half—now 100 per 100,000—since 1935.

Among the methods adopted by the plantation owners for bringing about these results were: the erection of a hospital by each plantation, or by two plantations jointly; the instruction of workers to stop work and seek medical attention for the slightest infection (particularly colds); the furnishing of transportation to carry pregnant women to clinics; the keeping of monthly health records on all workers. The sugar plantations have 45 percent more hospital beds per capita than is considered the necessary minimum in the United States. There are forty-two doctors for thirty-eight plantations. Cost to the owners is $17.20 per capita per year; benefits: low absenteeism and a high rate of efficiency. Instigator of the program was Dr. Nils Larsen, medical director of Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.

In Print—"The Social Hygiene Yearbook for 1942," published by the American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York has as its theme, The Program in Action in States and Communities. A brief summary on general accomplishments throughout the country during the past year is followed by more detailed reports from states and localities. The lists of organizations, along with their addresses and ex-

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ecutives, engaged in combatting venereal disease throughout the country make the report an invaluable reference volume. Price $1 from the association. . . . The April-June issue of *Federal Probation,* published by the administrative office of the United States Courts in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, is devoted entirely to a discussion of prostitution and venereal disease control. Among other authors are Raymond Clapp of the Office of Community War Services, Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, Helen Hironimus, warden of the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va. On request from the Federal Probation Quarterly, Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C. . . . "Facts About Child Health, 1943," publication No. 294 of the U. S. Children's Bureau discusses the factors which make for health in children, the community services that can promote child health, trends in child mortality statistics, and suggested plans for the future. Price 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Professional

ALL social workers, it has been assumed by social work authorities, come under the War Manpower Commission's job-freeze order by reason of the inclusion on the WMC's essential activities list of welfare services to the armed forces, to war workers and to other civilians. This does not mean, however, that they are eligible for Selective Service occupational deferment. What it does mean is that a social worker cannot leave his job without a certificate of availability issued either by his employer or the U. S. Employment Service. Such a certificate is to be given only in case of "compelling personal reasons" or if the worker is going to another job where his participation in the war effort will be increased. Any worker who resigns from his position without a certificate cannot take another job within thirty days.

Another wartime regulation which has been interpreted as affecting social work was the President's order prescribing a forty-eight hour work week for labor shortage areas. This, however, can apply only to the private field because of legal limitations on the authority of the federal government over state and local government agencies. According to the *Blue Bulletin* of the Family Welfare Association of America a request to Washington for assistance in interpreting the application of this order brought among other WMC comments the following: "In undertaking to apply these regulations, we have encountered many instances in which it would be impracticable . . . to apply the forty-eight hour week rigidly, and we are prepared to take such situations into account. This might be the case, for example, for professional workers. . . . However, where clerical workers are involved, it may be that a small staff working the longer workweek might accomplish the same amount of work for the same payroll outlay as a large staff working a shorter week."

ROBERT T. LANSDALE

New York social workers were all smiles last month when they received word of the appointment of Robert T. Lansdale as State Commissioner of Social Welfare, to succeed the late David C. Adie. Mr. Lansdale's experience has been happily varied, occurring both in the private and public fields, on local, state and national levels. When appointed he was professor of public welfare administration for the New York School of Social Work as well as director of the Institute of Welfare Research for the Community Service Society of New York. During the early and middle '30's he served successively with the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs and the old Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and directed studies for the New York Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief and the Social Science Research Council.

Courses—Civilian training for post-war rehabilitation services abroad will be made available next fall in Berkeley, Calif., through the joint efforts of three theological seminaries, the Pacific School of Religion, the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, the Starr King School for the Ministry. Included in the curriculum will be four types of courses; cultural courses to bring about an understanding of the region; courses in the principles, methods and skills of rehabilitation; language courses; non-sectarian courses designed to strengthen the religious resources of the worker. Some indication of what rehabilitation will entail is indicated in the joint announcement from the three schools, which points out: "There will be the problem of the recovery of the capacity and courage to trust people again. There will be the conversion of emotions of revenge into constructive channels of community rebuilding. There will be the revival of the sheer will and grit to live and take up life again. There will be the restoration of family life." Social workers as well as other laymen will be admitted to the courses. For particulars inquire of the Director, Post-War Rehabilitation Training, 1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley 4, Calif.

A new course in group leadership in war agencies was inaugurated during the past semester at the department of sociology and anthropology at the University of Wisconsin. Classroom work was supplemented by field work at the USO in Madison, at Camp Truax, at the Wisconsin Memorial Union—a post recreation center for military units stationed on the campus—and with the recreation committee of the local defense council.

Union Bulletin — *Welfare Action,* a mimeographed bulletin on social work's place in the war effort, made its initial appearance in May. Issued by the New York City local of the Social Service Employes Union, United Office and Professional Workers of America, Volume I, Number 1 called on social workers and social agencies to mobilize for the prevention of deplorable conditions as well as to carry on their usual activities dealing with the results of unsolved problems. Such mobilization, it suggested, could profitably turn its strength in three directions: within the field; as a professional pressure group; as citizen consumers in neighborhood councils. Specific goals were named as expansion of day care programs for the children of working mothers, the rolling back of prices, the curtailment of black markets. Free on request from the SSEU, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Examinations—The U. S. Civil Service Commission is looking for policewomen for the Woman's Bureau of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department. The position pays $2200, with a $100 raise at the end of a year. Applicants are required to take a written examination testing "their knowledge of the principles and methods of social case work and familiarity with the causes and treatment of delinquency." Only United States citizens between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five are eligible. For further information inquire of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. . . . College graduates

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J. Geo. Nussbaumer

PAUL L. BENJAMIN

Family service, veterans' rehabilitation, journalism, community planning, have all been a part of Paul Benjamin's social work career, with the setting changing from Minnesota to the District of Columbia, Kentucky, and New York. To these undertakings is now added social action while the scene shifts to yet another state, for this month Mr. Benjamin takes up duties as executive director of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia. For the past ten years he has been executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies in Buffalo, N. Y. Among previous positions we proudly single out a two year term (1920-1922) as associate editor of the *Survey* magazines. As director of the Public Charities Association, Mr. Benjamin fills a position vacated when the former director, Alvin R. Guyler, left to become a major in the United States Army.

between twenty-five and fifty-five who have had five years experience in medical social work, or a combination of experience and professional training, are eligible for an examination for medical case work director and supervising medical social worker for the Los Angeles County Department of Institutions. The deadline for applications is July 17. Inquire of the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, Room 102, Hall of Records, Los Angeles 12.

People and Things

WITH the purpose of increasing "the general understanding of the mental, moral and physical consequences of war conditions on children, both in America and abroad," a new organization, Help the Children Committee, Inc., has been formed, with headquarters at 444 Madison Avenue, New York. Primarily educational in function the committee "will collect and coordinate information about actual conditions among children and make recommendations to remedy such conditions." Among its first proposals it urges that enough food be sent at once to the children of occupied Europe, under proper safeguards, not only to keep them alive but to keep them "under the free influence of their parents." The committee's work for the children of this country will be largely concerned with combatting delinquency through the promotion of child training programs and parental education. President and executive of the new organization is James Wood Johnson, who has written many articles urging the feeding of Europe's children. On its advisory committee are: Louis Adamic, Stringfellow Barr, H. A. Batten, Dr. A. A. Brill, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dr. Eleanor Glueck, Kirtley F. Mather, Leopold Stokowski, Mary E. Woolley.

War Jobs— Last month Florence A. Blanchfield was sworn in as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps with her military rank raised from lieutenant colonel to full colonel. She succeeds Colonel Julia O. Flicke, retired. . . . Dorothea Sullivan, director of group work at the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., is now director of the volunteer training program for the United Service Organizations. . . . The American Red Cross has named Landon K. Thorne as chairman of its administrative committee. Mr. Thorne, a New York business man, has been associated with the ARC national headquarters for over a year as special assistant to Red Cross chairman, Norman H. Davis. . . . Down in Texas, Wayland Towner, former manager of the Community Chest of San Antonio has been named manager of the State War Chest and has opened up offices in Houston. He is succeeded in San Antonio by T. Lester Swander, formerly executive of the Corpus Christi, Tex., chest.

Changes—New editor of *Channels*, monthly periodical of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare, is Beatrice K. Tolleris, formerly information secretary at the council. The previous editor, Sidney Hertzberg, is now editor of *Common Sense*. . . . Joseph P. Tufts, until recently chief of the housing and transportation service of the War Manpower Commission is now representative of the office of the administrator, United Housing Agency, in Regions VI and VII, with headquarters in Chicago. Before the war Mr. Tufts was executive director of the Pittsburgh Housing Association. . . . This month Dr. Walter B. Martin takes over duties as warden of Attica State Prison, New York. . . . New York's new State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene is Dr. Frederick MacCurdy, formerly director of the Vanderbilt Clinic, and professor of hospital administration, Columbia University. . . . Savel Zimand, for the past nine years administrative assistant in the New York City Health Department has been designated as acting director of the bureau of health education. . . . Last month the Right Rev. Mgr. Bryan J. McEntegart, executive director of war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and acting president of the National Conference of Social Work during 1943, was designated bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Child Welfare Division of the Kentucky Department of Welfare recently lost three staff members to the American Red Cross all of whom have been appointed field representatives in the Home Service Division. They are: Ethel Alma Follin, assigned to central Tennessee; Flornia Chambers Taylor and Mary Jay Sharp Tuttle, both assigned to Kentucky. . . . Walter P. Townsend has left his position as executive secretary of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society to become general secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, succeeding Edwin D. Solenberger who retired last month. Another member of Mr. Solenberger's family to make a recent change was his son Willard Solenberger, formerly chief of public relations for the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, now a lieutenant in the U. S. Army undergoing training as a specialist in military government. . . . Raymond G. Fuller, research specialist, who has directed studies for the New York State Charities Aid Association, the American Youth Commission, and other organizations is now associated with the Ohio Institute, Columbus, Ohio. . . . The Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, Boston, has as its new health secretary Adelaide R. Ross, formerly of the staff of the Peoria Tuberculosis Association.

Kudos—Among the recipients of honorary degrees at the recent college and university graduations were: Sir William Henry Beveridge, author of the famous "Beveridge Report," Doctor of Laws at Columbia University, New York; Sister Elizabeth Kenny, originator of the Kenny method of treatment for infantile paralysis, Doctor of Science at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Forrestor B. Washington, head of the sociology department of Atlanta University, Doctor of Laws at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the American Foundation for the Blind, Doctor of Laws at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

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Book Reviews

Crime and Its Treatment

NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY, The American Crime Problem, by Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters. Foreword by Frank Tannenbaum. Prentice-Hall. 1069 pp. Price $6, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IF the student of criminology could possess only one volume, he certainly would get more for his money out of this one than any other.

The work follows in the main the conventional pattern of a number of recent treatises on criminology. Beginning with the inception of criminal ideologies, it proceeds at some length to treat of the traditional explanation of crime—geological, ecological, biological, and sociological—then discusses the apprehension, trial and punishment of the criminal, ending with an all too brief emphasis upon the importance of crime prevention.

But the book is much more than a conventional treatment of the subject. It makes a sincere attempt to re-interpret some of the underlying problems of crime in the light of modern knowledge. Throughout, the emphasis is upon the need for a scientific or "civilized" attitude rather than a vengeful or sadistic one. In a candid preface the authors say, "We wish to state emphatically that we are in complete accord as to the philosophy expounded in the book. The critical strictures and the constructive proposals are alike a joint product, without qualification." One might possibly wonder which of the two suggested these sentences and why either felt it necessary to insert them. At any rate the present volume displays no abatement in the "critical strictures" for which Dr. Barnes has long been famous, but it does contain many "constructive proposals" which in the past have been all too rare in the difficult field of crime control.

The first few chapters do much to justify the authors' use of the title, "New Horizons in Criminology." Their discussion of crime in its twentieth century setting gives a modern background to their whole treatment of the topic. In the place of the traditional recital of the varying conceptions of crime, they give their "new prospective on crime in contemporary America" under the following headings: The Development of a Civilized Attitude; The Revolution of the Nature of Crime; White-Collar Crime; Racketeering and Political Graft; and they complete the "crime picture in the United States" with some of the inevitable statistics. No one nowadays is presumptive enough to attribute crime to any one cause. These authors treat the etiology of crime under a variety of sub-titles headed "Factors Favorable to Criminology." For the student of criminology, the social worker, the law makers, teachers, and others, this is a particularly valuable section of the book.

The authors cover the subjects of apprehension and the court procedure with telling effect, but it is in the discussion of our prison system that they really "go to town." They have given due credit to recent attempts to make prison a constructive influence in the lives of its inmates. If the general public could read this book through, they would have a much clearer conception of the dangers and harmfulness of the "treat 'em rough brand of penology."

The authors may seem inclined at times to give too much credence to the quoted statements of former convicts, some of whom have written very cleverly and very critically of their experiences. In some cases they seem to have accepted as facts, statements which this reviewer knows to be exaggerated. But one cannot even skim through the many crowded pages of this volume, which are filled with grim and revolting tales of prison cruelties and shortcomings, without sharing the despair of the authors of ever doing anything constructive with our present penal system. However, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Teeters do not let their despair overcome them. They present a rational approach to the repression of crime and the reformation of criminals which they call the New Penology and which they still feel can be evolved from the ashes of the old. They include a discussion of those modern alternatives to imprisonment, namely, probation and parole, and they discuss the strength and weaknesses of juvenile institutions and the children's courts and clinics. They find much of hopeful value in the proposed Youth Correction Authority.

The book contains a remarkably complete bibliography, and its documentation indicates almost unbelievably exhaustive reading and preparation on the part of the authors. No brief review can do justice to the wealth of material which is crowded into these pages.

New York SANFORD BATES

Issues of the Day

AMERICAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS, by MARY ELIZABETH WALSH. Appleton-Century. 234 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

AS we read through the vast storehouse of material which Miss Walsh presents, we are somewhat confused. There appears to be lack of unity; the book endeavors to cover too much ground.

In following programs like those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we need more signposts. Students should be acquainted with the problem that confronted such agencies and with the progress they have made.

A book of this kind, we believe, should treat more fully the very acute problems of the Latin Americans in our southwestern states.

Certain chapters of the book lack objectivity. The one on immigration, for instance, should indicate a clearer line of demarcation between the ethnic and the economic aspects of immigration. We should like to see people on both sides of the fence consider each other's points of view objectively. However, the reader will get much inspiration from this book. The author is interested in personalism, the type of personalism that leads to action. If one got nothing more from the book than this inspiration, it would be well worthwhile. It is something that is sorely needed.

RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN O'GRADY

Washington, D. C.

The Use of Films

EDUCATIONAL MOTION PICTURES AND LIBRARIES, by Gerald D. McDonald. American Library Association. 183 pp. Price $2.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS interpretive survey of educational motion pictures and libraries is a thorough, thoughtful, competent, and useful piece of work. Financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the study explores the variety of uses of the motion picture and suggests the implicit and potentially dynamic relation of the library to this relatively new medium of education.

After a brief, general discussion of the educational responsibility of the library to the individual, the group, and the nation, the author turns to a presentation of the educational film. He deals with advertising and propaganda films, treats the issue of sound or silent films, assesses the educational value and the market for educational films, and goes into problems of production and distribution. The remainder of the book, by far the largest portion of it, is given over to consideration of the film from the library point of view. Here are discussions of films and the public library, films in adult education, films in the school library, the college and university library, films as historical records, and training for library film service.

The greatest contribution of Mr. McDonald's book is the recognition of the film as an educational medium of parallel value to books, pamphlets, pictures, and the other media of public education with which libraries have historically been concerned. Mr. McDonald argues that films must be the business of libraries.

I hope that librarians everywhere, and all others interested in public education, will read this book. Above all, I hope they will act on it.

New York ALICE V. KELLIHER

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WANTED: EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (with residence) for small modern well equipped Jewish home for children in Minneapolis. Prefer person with experience in Children's Institution. She must be college graduate with child welfare, group work, or case work background. Enclose picture with application. State age and salary desired. 7871 Survey.

WANTED: BOYS' SUPERVISOR, Man or woman, for a group of boys six to sixteen years of age; twenty-five in number. Maintenance, good salary. Two hours out of New York City. Small Institution; very progressive. 7870 Survey.

WANTED: Well trained and experienced case worker for child caring agency in Michigan. Opportunity to do some supervision. Good salary. 7873 Survey.

SITUATION

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTITUTION. 44, Jewish, desires change. 17 years of executive and Social Work experience in private (case work) and public agencies. Broad educational background. Publicity, fund raising, public relations. Will travel. Box 7868 Survey.

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(Continued from page 201)

for twelve weeks at the same rates.

Unemployment Compensation Allowance on Termination of Military Service. Section 10 adds Title VIII-A to the Security Act to provide a flat weekly payment of $12, plus an additional $6 for each dependent, with a maximum of $30. Benefits are limited to twenty-six weeks.

Federal Medical, Hospitalization, and Related Benefits. Section 11 reenacts Title IX. Currently insured persons, their wives and children are eligible. Hospitalization in participating hospitals is limited to thirty days a year, or up to ninety days if funds are adequate. A person may select his physician (subject to physician's consent) from those who have entered into an agreement to furnish services. Physicians are to be paid on a fee or salary basis, as approved by the Surgeon General. Non-insured persons may receive such services where arrangements for payment have been made with the Surgeon General. The technical aspects of this program are administered by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the financial and social insurance arrangements by the Social Security Board. A National Advisory Medical and Hospital Council is established to advise the Surgeon General on professional standards, arrangements of paying for services, and so on.

Federal Social Insurance Contributions. Section 12 requires a 6 percent employer contribution and a 6 percent employe contribution on all wages up to $3,000 paid or received after December 31, 1943. Self-employed persons contribute 7 percent of the market value of their services. State and local government employes and the governing unit each contribute 3½ percent of wages. A Federal Social Insurance Trust Fund is established, to handle funds.

General Provisions. Sec. 13 amends Title XI as follows: Provides grants in aid to medical education, research, and so on; creates a Federal Social Security Advisory Council to study social insurance problems; provides for reduction of benefits under Titles II, VIII and VIII-A where the insured person is receiving benefits from other government programs.

Unified Public Assistance Program. Section 14 adds Title XII, effective July 1, 1943, to provide grants-in-aid for assistance to all needy individuals. "Assistance" includes medical services and facilities to make individuals self-supporting. Grants to states are on a variable basis, ranging from 50 percent to 75 percent of costs, depending on the state's per capita income. The income and resources of a recipient, up to $20 a month, need not be considered in determining the amount of assistance. After December 31, 1945, no payments will be made to states under Titles I, IV and X.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director, Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

GIRL SCOUTS—155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. A non-sectarian, character-building organization, training girls to be responsible citizens and resourceful people. Democratically run troop activities provide opportunities for war work, community service, hobbies, outdoor living. Program adapted to Brownie Scouts (7-10), Girl Scouts (10-15), Senior Girl Scouts (15-18) functions through volunteer leaders and committees that supervise and promote Girl Scouting locally.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mother's Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program, (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The seventieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in the form of three regional meetings scheduled as follows: New York City, March 8-12; St. Louis, Mo., April 12-16; Cleveland, Ohio, May 24-28. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Alexandria, Va., and New York City. There are 3742 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Acting Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Miss Florence R. Day, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Grace B. Ferguson, *Acting Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

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